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EXAMINER	
YEN, SYLING	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2166	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/532,106	SHIPMAN, ROBERT A	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SYLING YEN	2166	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *06 October 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *29-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *29-54* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the communication filed on October 6, 2009. Claims 29, 31, 34-35, 37-38, 40-41, 43, 46-47, 49-50 and 52-54 have been amended. Claims 29-54 are pending.

2. Applicants' arguments filed October 6, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not deemed to be persuasive. Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

Claim Objections

3. Claim 40 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 38. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 29-30 and 41-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious by Venkatraman et al (U.S. Patent 5,844,973 hereinafter, "Venkatraman") in view of Marx et al (U.S. Patent 6,950,504 B1 hereinafter, "Marx").

7. With respect to claim 29,

Venkatraman discloses **a method of generating a data store** (Venkatraman col. 2 lines 41-54 e.g. merges the information in the reference file with the toll record to create a merged billing record [as generating a data store]) **comprising:**

generating a plurality of records, wherein each record pertains to a respective one of a plurality of users (Venkatraman col. 2 lines 18-26, 41-54 and col. 5 lines 37-46 e.g. the reservation system creates a reference file about the conference based on information provided by a conference leader ... when either the dial-in or dial-out call is completed, the switch creates a call record for the dial-in call [as a record pertains to a respective one (e.g. dial-in user) of a plurality of users] or creates a call

record for dial-out call [as a record pertains to a respective one (e.g. dial-out user) of a plurality of users] ... merges the information in the reference file with the toll record to create a merged billing record [as a record pertains to a respective one (e.g. a conference leader) of a plurality of users]; and The first call type in FIG. 2 is a Vnet® dial-out call. It is a call on a Virtual Private Network in which a common carrier operator originates the communication with conferees [as one (e.g. dial-out user) of a plurality of users] for the conference. The second call type of FIG. 2 is Vnet® meet-me which is also a Virtual Private Network call where an arrangement is made by which any caller [as one (e.g. dial-in user) of a plurality of users] can dial a telephone number and using a specific access code can join a conference with other users)**, wherein each record comprises a searchable identifier** (Venkatraman col. 3 lines 9-12, col. 6 lines 10-20 and FIG. 5-6 e.g. FIG. 5 is a sequencing flowchart for customer ID processing in meet-me calls [as a searchable identifier of the record of the dial-in user]. FIG. 6 is a sequencing flowchart for customer ID processing in dial-out calls [as a searchable identifier of the record of the dial-out user]; and the reference file contains the following information: Conference ID; Customer ID information for Bill to Leader [as a searchable identifier of the record of the conference leader] (Corp ID and Service Location ID))**, and a linkable identifier** (Venkatraman col. 4 line 63 – col. 5 line 10 e.g. the dial-in number [as a linkable identifier of the record of the dial-in user] or dial-out number [as a linkable identifier of the record of the dial-in user], calling party number (ANI), called party number, terminating switch ID and terminating trunk group ID (TSID/TTG), and the

conference ID assigned to the conference)**, and wherein one or more records includes**

a first field for holding data about the user to whom the particular record pertains (Venkatraman col. 3 lines 9-12, col. 6 lines 10-20 and FIG. 5-6 e.g. FIG. 5 is a sequencing flowchart for customer ID processing in meet-me calls [as a first field for holding data about the user (e.g. dial-in user) to whom the particular record pertains]. FIG. 6 is a sequencing flowchart for customer ID processing in dial-out calls [as a first field for holding data about the user (e.g. dial-out user) to whom the particular record pertains]; and the reference file contains the following information: Conference ID; Customer ID information for Bill to Leader [as data about the user (e.g. the conference leader) to whom the particular record pertains] (Corp ID and Service Location ID))**,**

a second field for holding data about at least one other user, obtained from a database of the user to whom the particular record pertains (Venkatraman col. 10 lines 36-52 e.g. the Access Type field of the sort key distinguishes between the access types as shown in FIG. 8B and is used to sequence the conference legs on the invoice by access type. The feature code values 10 and 13 identify either a dial-out or meet-me conference leg [as one other user], respectively. If the dialed digits on the CDR matches the toll Meet-me number [as data about at least one other user] in the reference file [as a database of the user (e.g. the conference leader) to whom the particular record pertains], the toll record is for a conference leg using Toll Meet-me access)**, and**

a third field for holding linkable data referring to a record of at least one further other user (Venkatraman col. 4 line 63 – col. 5 line 10 and col. 10 lines 36-52

e.g. the dial-in number [as a third field of the record of the dial-in user holding linkable data referring to a record of at least one further other user (e.g. the dial-out user)] or dial-out number [as a third field of the record of the dial-out user holding linkable data referring to a record of at least one further other user (e.g. dial-in user)], calling party number (ANI), called party number, terminating switch ID and terminating trunk group ID (TSID/TTG), and the conference ID assigned to the conference; and the Access Type field of the sort key distinguishes between the access types as shown in FIG. 8B and is used to sequence the conference legs on the invoice by access type. The feature code values 10 and 13 identify either a dial-out or meet-me conference leg, respectively. The DDD and IDDD dial-out call legs [as at least one further other user] are identified by scanning the dialed digits and the Called Party Number field [as linkable data referring to a record of at least one further other user] on the PNR (Private Network Record) [as a record of at least one further other user (e.g. the dial-out user)]**, based on presence of data about the further other user in the second field of the user to whom the particular record pertains and/or presence of data about the user to whom the particular record pertains in a second field of the record of the further other user** (Venkatraman col. 3 lines 31-53 e.g. the following information is typically requested by the reservation operator to schedule a conference: ... Names and Telephone Numbers for Dial-out Participants [as the further other user] ... Based on the information, the reservation system creates a reference file for the conference [as based on the presence of data about the further other user in the second field of the user to whom the particular record pertains])**, and**

identifying the records of the user to whom the particular record pertains and the further other user as linked records (Venkatraman col. 10 lines 36-52 e.g. the Access Type field of the sort key distinguishes between the access types as shown in FIG. 8B and is used to sequence the conference legs on the invoice by access type. The feature code values 10 and 13 identify either a dial-out or meet-me conference leg, respectively. The DDD and IDDD dial-out call legs are identified [as identifying the records of the user to whom the particular record pertains and the further other user as linked records] by scanning the dialed digits and the Called Party Number field on the PNR (Private Network Record)).

Although Venkatraman substantially teaches the claimed invention, Venkatraman does not explicitly indicate **wherein each record includes:**

a second field for holding data about at least one other user, obtained from a database of the user to whom the particular record pertains.

Marx teaches the limitations by stating **wherein each record includes:**

a second field for holding data about at least one other user, obtained from a database of the user to whom the particular record pertains (Marx col. 5 line 58 – col. 6 line 44, Fig. 1 and TABLE 1 e.g. Table 1 below contains several examples illustrating the contents of calling party's records and called party's records as may be included in PAAM service database. As will be discussed below in more detail, the PAAM service database may be located in the network 120, may be located in called party and/or calling party terminal devices, and/or external to the terminal devices and/or in the network 120 and/or any combination thereof. In Examples 1-4 shown in

Table 1 and described below, the calling party's record may include, for example, the identity of the calling party, calling party's number, a called party's ID [as a second field for holding data about at least one other user (e.g. "Paul Jones" of Calling Party's Record of Example 1 in TABLE 1), obtained from a database (e.g. PAAM service database) of the user (e.g. Mr. Jimmy Smith) to whom the particular record (e.g. the calling party's record) pertains], and personal D-PAAM, personal O-PAAM and personal R-PAAM for the calling party. The called party's record may include, for example, the identity of the called party, called party's number, a calling party's ID, and personal D-PAAM, personal O-PAAM and personal R-PAAM for the called party [as a second field for holding data about at least one other user (e.g. "Mr. Smith" of Called Party's Record of Example 2 in TABLE 1), obtained from a database (e.g. PAAM service database) of the user (e.g. Mr. Paul Jones) to whom the particular record (e.g. the called party's record) pertains]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of user record searching, at the time of the present invention, having the teachings of Venkatraman and Marx before him/her, to modify the user record searching method of Venkatraman, wherein the user record searching method would include address book as taught by Marx because that would have allowed the user record searching method to provide the ability of indicating the identity of the called party and calling party during call processing (Marx col. 1 lines 36-40).

8. With respect to claim 30,

Venkatraman further discloses **wherein the searchable identifier is a user identifier** (Venkatraman col. 3 lines 9-12, col. 6 lines 10-20 and FIG. 5-6 e.g. FIG. 5 is a sequencing flowchart for customer ID processing in meet-me calls [as a searchable identifier of the record of the dial-in user]. FIG. 6 is a sequencing flowchart for customer ID processing in dial-out calls [as a searchable identifier of the record of the dial-out user]; and the reference file contains the following information: Conference ID; Customer ID information for Bill to Leader [as a searchable identifier of the record of the conference leader] (Corp ID and Service Location ID))**, and the linkable identifier one or more of user addresses, telephone numbers, or mobile telephone numbers** (Venkatraman col. 4 line 63 – col. 5 line 10 e.g. the dial-in number [as a linkable identifier of the record of the dial-in user] or dial-out number [as a linkable identifier of the record of the dial-in user], calling party number (ANI), called party number, terminating switch ID and terminating trunk group ID (TSID/TTG), and the conference ID assigned to the conference)**.**

9. Concerning claim 41-42,

The limitations therein have substantially the same scope as claims 29-30 because claims 41-42 are apparatus claims for implementing those methods of claims 29-30. Therefore claims 41-42 are rejected for at least the same reasons as claims 29-30.

10. Claims 31 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious by Venkatraman in view of Marx as applied to claims 29-30 and 41-42 above, and further in view of De l'Etraz et al (U.S. Patent 6,324,541 hereinafter, "De l'Etraz").

11. With respect to claim 31,

Although Venkatraman and Marx combination substantially teaches the claimed invention, they do not explicitly indicate **wherein the database of the user to whom the particular record pertains comprises an address book**.

De l'Etraz teaches the limitations by stating **wherein the database of the user to whom the particular record pertains comprises an address book** (De l'Etraz col. 15 lines 28-30 e.g. in an non-electronic address book format).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of user record searching, at the time of the present invention, having the teachings of Venkatraman, Marx and De l'Etraz before him/her, to modify the user record searching method of Venkatraman and Marx combination, wherein the user record searching method would include address book as taught by De l'Etraz because that would have allowed the user record searching method to intelligently establish and present the contacts of contacts and further display (and print) the optimal relationship path to reach desired contacts (i.e., persons or organizations) (De l'Etraz col. 3 lines 21-23).

12. Concerning claim 43,

The limitations therein have substantially the same scope as claim 31 because claim 43 is a apparatus claim for implementing those methods of claim 31. Therefore claim 43 is rejected for at least the same reasons as claim 31.

13. Claims 32-34, 38-40, 44-46 and 50-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious by Venkatraman in view of Marx as applied to claims 29-30 and 41-42 above, in view of Kolluri et al (U.S. Patent Application 2003/0101286 A1 hereinafter, "Kolluri").

14. With respect to claim 32,

Although Venkatraman and Marx combination substantially teaches the claimed invention, they do not explicitly indicate **ascribing a weighting to a linked record.**

Kolluri teaches the limitations by stating **ascribing a weighting** (Kolluri paragraph 0113 e.g. links (D1→Q2), (Q1→Q2) and (Q1→D2) are inferred relations 34, 33, and 35 in that they did not exist prior to inferred relation weighting process 32 processing the weight of the existing links (Q1←→>D1), (Q2←→D2) and (D1←→D2).) **to a linked record.**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of user record searching, at the time of the present invention, having the teachings of Venkatraman, Marx and Kolluri before him/her, to modify the user record searching method of Venkatraman and Marx combination, wherein the user record searching method would include ranking, ordering, weight, link distance, bi-directional link, frequency as taught by Kolluri because that would have allowed the user record searching method to deliver more robust searching results and further enhance the efficiency of the user record searching method of Venkatraman and Marx combination (Kolluri paragraph 0018).

15. With respect to claim 33,

Kolluri further discloses **identifying reciprocal links** (Kolluri paragraph 0113 e.g. links (D1→Q2), (Q1→Q2) and (Q1→D2) are inferred relations 34, 33, and 35 in that they did not exist prior to inferred relation weighting process 32 processing the weight of the existing links (Q1←→>D1), (Q2←→D2) and (D1←→D2).) **for inclusion in the third field of each record identified as including a linkable identifier to and/or from the other.**

16. With respect to claim 34,

Venkatraman further discloses **in response to a request from a first user based on a specified searchable identifier, comprising**

searching for the searchable identifier in the second and third fields of the record of user to whom the particular record pertains (Venkatraman col. 2 lines 18-26, 41-54 e.g. the reservation system creates a reference file about the conference based on information provided by a conference leader ... when either the dial-in (as second field) or dial-out (as third field) call is completed, the switch creates a call record, which includes the conference ID, and transfers the call record to the conference billing processing means comprising a traffic processor and a billing processor. The traffic processor identifies those records pertaining to a conference and also performs customer identification processing (as searching for the searching identifier in the second and third fields of the record of the first user, and in other records)).

Marx further discloses **in other records, and compiling a list of any or all user records which include the searchable identifier** (Marx col. 5 line 58 – col. 6 line 44, Fig. 1 and TABLE 1 e.g. Table 1 below contains several examples illustrating the

contents of calling party's records and called party's records as may be included in PAAM service database. As will be discussed below in more detail, the PAAM service database may be located in the network 120, may be located in called party and/or calling party terminal devices, and/or external to the terminal devices and/or in the network 120 and/or any combination thereof. In Examples 1-4 shown in Table 1 and described below, the calling party's record may include, for example, the identity of the calling party, calling party's number, a called party's ID, and personal D-PAAM, personal O-PAAM and personal R-PAAM for the calling party. The called party's record may include, for example, the identity of the called party, called party's number, a calling party's ID, and personal D-PAAM, personal O-PAAM and personal R-PAAM for the called party).

17. With respect to claim 38,

Kolluri further discloses **ordering the list** (Kolluri paragraphs 0035 and 0062 e.g. order the resulting list; Usually a decreasing weighting order) **in accordance with link distance** (Kolluri paragraph 0083 e.g. limiting the link distances to a length of three ... from a first node of the system (A) to a second node of the system) **between a particular record and the record of the user to whom the particular record pertains.**

18. With respect to claim 39,

Kolluri further discloses **ranking the listed records** (Kolluri paragraphs 0030 e.g. This will result in a score (not shown) being generated for each entry, wherein these entries are ranked within list 26 in accordance with these scores.).

19. With respect to claim 52,

Kolluri further discloses **wherein the listing means is arranged to rank each of the listed user records based on at least one of its weighting, its link distance from the record of the user to whom the particular record pertains, or its frequency** (Kolluri paragraph 0035 e.g. The final score (or relevancy score) for each document is computed using the frequency of occurrence) **of occurrence in the list**.

20. With respect to claim 53,

Kolluri further discloses **identifying a record in dependence on its rank** (Kolluri paragraphs 0038-0039 e.g. detect and identify high quality document ... enhance their document ranking accuracy)**, and retrieving information relating to the identified record for presentation to the user to whom the particular record pertains.**

21. With respect to claim 54,

Kolluri further discloses **wherein the listing means is arranged to rank each of the listed user records based on at least one of its weighting, its link distance from the record of the user to whom the particular record pertains, or its frequency** (Kolluri paragraph 0035 e.g. The final score (or relevancy score) for each document is computed using the frequency of occurrence) **of occurrence in the list**.

22. Concerning claim 44-46 and 50-51,

The limitations therein have substantially the same scope as claims 32-34 and 38-39 because claims 44-46 and 50-51 are apparatus claims for implementing those methods of claims 32-34 and 38-39. Therefore claims 44-46 and 50-51 are rejected for at least the same reasons as claims 32-34 and 38-39.

23. Claims 35-37 and 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious by Venkatraman in view of Marx and Kolluri, and further in view of De l'Etraz et al (U.S. Patent 6,324,541 hereinafter, "De l'Etraz").

24. With respect to claim 35,

Although Venkatraman, Marx and Kolluri substantially teaches the claimed invention, they do not explicitly indicate **searching for the searchable identifier comprises searching for the searchable identifier in the other records only if the searchable identifier is not found in the second and third fields of the record of the user to whom the particular record pertains.**

De l'Etraz teaches the limitations by stating **searching for the searchable identifier comprises searching for the searchable identifier in the other records** (De l'Etraz col. 24 lines 4-44 e.g. If step 2710 is not successful, the user may then, in step 2714, click the "Local Contact Pathway" (LCP) search button 2212. In step 2716, the CIDM system 100 responds to this input by searching the users' private database(s) 104 in conjunction with the public database(s) 102 for direct contacts (i.e., "Do I have a contact pathway to the inputted person at the inputted organization?")) **only if the searchable identifier is not found** (De l'Etraz col. 24 lines 4-44 e.g. not successful) **in the second and third fields** (De l'Etraz col. 24 lines 4-44 e.g. contact) **of the record of the first user** (De l'Etraz col. 24 lines 4-44 e.g. the person).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of user record searching, at the time of the present invention, having the teachings of Venkatraman,

Marx, Kolluri and De l'Etraz before him/her, to modify the user record searching method of Venkatraman, Marx and Kolluri combination, wherein the user record searching method would include searching other records as taught by De l'Etraz because that would have allowed the user record searching method to intelligently establish and present the contacts of contacts and further display (and print) the optimal relationship path to reach desired contacts (i.e., persons or organizations) (De l'Etraz col. 3 lines 21-23).

25. With respect to claims 36,

De l'Etraz further discloses **searching for the searchable identifier in all other records, or a pre-specified set of other records** (De l'Etraz col. 24 lines 4-44 e.g. If step 2710 is not successful, the user may then, in step 2714, click the "Local Contact Pathway" (LCP) search button 2212. In step 2716, the CIDM system 100 responds to this input by searching the users' private database(s) 104 in conjunction with the public database(s) 102 for direct contacts (i.e., "Do I have a contact pathway to the inputted person at the inputted organization?")).

26. With respect to claim 37,

Kolluri further discloses **searching for the searchable identifier in a pre-specified set of other records which are a pre-specified link distance** (Kolluri paragraph 0083 e.g. limiting the link distances to a length of three ... from a first node of the system (A) to a second node of the system) **from the user record of the user to whom the particular record pertains.**

27. Concerning claims 47-49,

The limitations therein have substantially the same scope as claims 35-37 because claims 47-49 are system claims for implementing those methods of claims 35-37. Therefore claims 47-49 are rejected for at least the same reasons as claims 35-37.

Response to Argument

28. Applicant's remarks and arguments presented on March 11, 2008 have been fully considered, however, they are directed to newly amended limitations. A prior art reference Marx et al (U.S. Patent 6,950,504 B1) has been added to address the amended limitations, and the final is necessitated by amendment

Conclusion

29. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SyLing Yen whose telephone number is 571-270-1306.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached at 571-272-3978. The fax and phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.

/Isaac M. Woo/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2166

SyLing Yen
Examiner
Art Unit 2166

/Syling Yen/

January 10, 2010